HOLLY SPRINGS GAZETT

"VERITAS NIHIL VERETUR, NISI ABSCONDI."

HOS. A. FALCONER.

SAURDAY, MARCH 15, 1845.

VOLUME IV--NUMBER 30.

PRINGS GAZETTE Holly Springs, Mis ret Dollars per annum s and Fifty Cents payand Pour Dollars at th on taken for less than

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VELLERS AND EGARDERS not taleriar to any establishment in andiag country. His rooms are made paid to all who may favor him with a choicest articles that can be procured market, and served up in a style not openly attended to.

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Japan Varnish. ALSO English French and American Chemias logether with a constant supply of Feb. 1, 1845-24-1f

Patent Medicines,

Botanic Medicines,

TEXAS ANNEXATION. Joint Resolution for annexing Texas to the U. States.

Resolved, By the Senate and House of gress doth consent that the territory prop-Republic, by deputies in convention as-Government, in order that the same 'may

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted. That the foregoing consent of Congrese is given upon the following conditions, and with the following guarantees, to wit-

1. Said State to be formed, subject to he adjustment by this Government of all questions of boundary that may arise with other Governments: and the constitution thereof, with the proper evidence, of its as doption by the people of said republic of Texas, shall be transmitted to the President of the United Stales, to be laid before Congress for its final action, on or before the first day of January, one thousand while the proper authorities were engaged eight hundred and forty-six.

2. Said State, when admitted into the IJ. nion, after ceding to the United States all mines, minerals, salt lakes, and springs. and also all public edifices, fortifications, barracks, ports and harbors, navy and navy yards, docks, magazines, arms, armaments, and all other property and means pertaining to the public defence belonging o said republic of Texas, shall retain al the public funds, debts, taxes, and dues of every kind which may belong to, or be due and owing said republic; and shall also retain all the vacant and unappropriated the old friends and the public lands lying within its limits, to be applied he in consequence of the ex- to the payment of the debts and liabilities of sice of cotton, he has reduced | said republic of Texas; and the residue of said lands, after discharging said debts and : \$1.50 habilities, to be disposed of as said State & breakfast 1,25 may direct; but in no event are said debts week, : : 9,00 and liabilities to become a charge upon the : : 7,00 Government of the United States.

> having sufficient population, may hereafter, of dead men, men at sea, and men that nes by the consent of said State, be formed out of the territory thereof, which shall be entitled to admission under the provisions of the Federal Constitution. And such vote less than one-half as large as was poll- all his train-bands were in quick pursuit .- affiliated arts! Physic, paper-making, the States as may be formed out of that por- ed for his constitution. His first object was tion of said territory 36 degrees 30 minutes to get possion of the books, papers, and north latitude, commonly known as the property beloging to the State, in which Missouri compromise line, shall be admit he of couse failed. Dorr then ordered the a genuine decendant of Mars in one min- and the exploring of new countries, Botated into the Union, with or without slave- militiary of the State in favor of his Govry as the people of each State asking ad- ernment to asssemble in Providence, under mission may desire.

resolutions by adding thereto the follow. the military also to protect the State proing which were adopted:

President of the United States shall, in his diers accompanied Dorr to Providence and, judgment and discretion deem it most ad- remained on duty during the two days his

ont of the present Republic of Texas, with returned from New York where he had sunable extent and boundaries, and with been raising men and money with which two Representatives in Coagress, until the to wage war against the constituted authornext apportionment of representation shall be admitted into the Union, by vistue of this act, on an equal footing with the existing States, as soon as the terms and conditions of such admission, and the cession of ble and he promises that strict attention | the remaining Texian territory to the United States, shall be agreed upon by the Governments of Texas and the United

the President may direct.

The Baltimore American remarks: The bill leaves the terms and fconditions of annexation to be settled hereafter-that is to say, commissioners on both sides are to agree upon the terms of admission and ing the property of honest men. cession, which agreement is to be afterwards submitted to the Senate in the from of a treaty, or to both houses of Congress in the shape of articles of agreement. In the former case the sanction of two thirds Dorr's tatterdemalions, although very val. President elect as the candidate of his parof the Senators will be necessary to per- orous before the approach of danger, tur- ty for high civic honors! Who that has a a majority of each House. It is left to the shrivered at the sound of the signal gun times ? modes of confirmation shall be adopted .- | ked off under cover of the darkness. Dorr This is the first time, we believe, that the himself applied the match to the field pie-President has been officially made the ces that were pointed at the arsenal, notjudge of a constitutional question.

The following is the vote in the Senate: YEAS .- Allen, Ashley, Atchinsen, Atherton, Bagby, Benton, Breeze, Buchanan, Colquit, Dickinson, Dix, Fairfield, Hannegan, Haywood, Henderson, Huger. Johnson, Lewis, McDuffie, Merrick, Niles, Sem-

Woodbury-27. Navs .- Archer, Barrey, Bates, Bayard, have been justified in acting as he did, but, Berrien, Choate, Clayton, Crittenden, Day-The cannon below and perfumeries of the most appro- larnegan, Mangum, Miller, Moorhead, Pearce, Phelps, Porter, Rives, Simmons, Pearce, Phelps, Porter, Rives, Simmons, Without the firing of a gun; and he too with those delicate our own snare, and occasionally become hill in the adjoining rowsuffered severely without the firing of a gun; and he too ton, Evans, Foster, Francis, Huntington, Upham, White, Woodbridge-25.

[From the Louisville; Journal.] DORR AND DORRISM.

Up to 1842, the fundamental law of Rhode Island was a charter granted by Representatives of the United States of A. Charles II. It was under that charter that merica, in Congress assembled, That Con. the State entered into the American confederacy. Several attempts were made at diferly included within and rightfully belong. | ferent times to after it in order to extend ing to the Republic of Texas, may be erect. the right of suffrage, all of which were ined into a new State, to be called the State effectual. Under the charter none but holof Texas, with a republican form of gov. ders of real estate of the value of at least ernment, to be adopted by the people of said \$134 were entitled to vote. In 1824, the General Assembly directed a convention to sembled, with the consent of the existing be called, and the constitution framed by it was submitted to the people and rejected by be admitted as one of the States of this U- a large majority. In 1841, another constitution was proposed and rejected because Dorr and the Locofocos voted against it. In 1842, snother convention met and produced the present constitution which was adopted dy a decisive vote. Under this constitution, there is no property qualification necessary to suffrage on the part of native citizens of the United States, a small property qualification only being exacted f naturalised citizens

> After the convention of 1841 had been called by the General Assembly, Dorr and others called a convention of their own, thus taking the business into their own hands in it. Door's convention was composed of delegates who chose to attend from the different parts of the State. They framed a constitution and submitted it to the people. bout a thousand men at Chepachet, for the husbands; and in all these, save one, the Every body was allowed to vote. Those who could not vote themselves were permitted to do so by proxy. The polls were open for six days in order to get as many rotes of all kinds as possible. No questions were asked of voters, who voted where they pleased, and as often as they pleased, and no one voted against it. More than half as many voters as there were in the very naturally incensed deeply. They misunderstandings about contracts, unper State were polled for the Dorr constitution, rallied in considerable force and prepared ceived decays of fortune, and many other though a majority of the people refused to dislodge the scoundrels from their posi- causes of difficult law suits, arise from the

enough to keep the poll books from the public, and hence it was impossible to ascertain how many legal voters voted for it. The list of voters in the town of Newport was obtained, and on inspection, it was 3. New States, of convenient size, and half were spurious, the names being those ver had a "local habitation" of a "name" on earth. Dorr was elected Governor under his constitution in April, 1842, by a the pretext of doing escort duty. Gover-Mr. Walker moved to amend the joint nor King, in this emergency, ordered out perty from the rebels who threatened to And be it further enacted, That if the take possession of it. Five hundred solvisable, instead of preceeding to submit the Legislature was in session. The charter foregoing resolution to the Republic of Legislature also met and prepared to meet nited States to negotiate with that Republic; spirit. Meanwhile Dorr and his party were busy in getting recruits from New Be it enacted, That a State, to be formed York and elsewhere. In May, 1842, Dorr ities of Rhode Island. His first object was to get possession of the arsenal and the arms and ammuntion belonging to the State. For this purpose, he drew up his men and found. got ready to make the attack. He had already stolen four peices of artilery that were loaded and pointed at the arsenal which was defended by about five hundred his native State, with the meanest and ba- war. sest mass of rascals that were ever induced

withstanding he knew his father and brothers were there, But the guns had been spiked, and althrough loaded heavily nothing but the priming was burst. Dorr, however, knew nothing of the spiking of his artillery. He was willing to fire the folks would banish from use? cannon though they might carry death to ple, Sevier, Sturgeon, Tappan, Walker, the hearts of the members of his own family. Under no circumstances would he

with his own bands.

State, Dorr skulked about in various pla- claims on him, at the expense of those who who entered warmly into his cause.

Chepatchet, where the heroism of the illus | contract debts, he knew not how; leave his trious Dorr blazed forth with solar reful- house and farm to get out of order; his

the arsenal, Dorr's men assembled at Che grow than and pale: Executions would patchat, a place near the boundary line come, the scenes, on his midnight return between Connecticut and Rhode Island .- | would wax richer in incident-more and Dorr's men had been getting ready for a more striking, a punster would say-til authorities by prowling about at night steel. were called in. Then the fees! ing guns and ammunition. They perpetuuted a burglary on a powder house and wealth who swears that he has been con stole adout fifty kegs of powder. Altogeth- cerned in a dozen cases or more, of wives er Dorr succeeded getting a force of a asking surety of the peace against their ostensible purpose of protecting his Legis. wives declared on oath that the violence lature which had adjourned to meet at that they had suffered was only when their

The friends of , law and 'order, when are grist of our mill. they saw a horde of vagabonds collected together from different States for the pur. actions of debt, and open accounts-we pose of revolutionizing their Government owe mostly to our ally, Mr. Barleycorn .and depredating on their property, were Gameing, usury, bad bargains, ill thrift, acknowledge Dorr's right by voting against tion of the Chepachet. About three thouit. The suffrage association were cunning sand men marched from Providence, con- his store account run on, unpaid for so masisting for the most part of young men ny years that the merchant has to sue; ten belonging to the best families in the State. to one (if that account is not chiefly for They seperated in several divisions for the liquor) the farmer has a large liquor acpurpose of surrounding the Dorrites and count somewhere else. preventing their escape: As they apfound that out of 1,300 votes nearly one proached Chepachet, fear and trembling sensible customers they are to lawyers!seized on the great hero Dorr, and forget. How vast a proportion of the bonds, notes, ful of all his promises, of his sworn purpose, and accounts, annually put in suit, come of the sacredness of his cause, of his brave from the desks of those noble patrons of men, he paused a moment, looked at his science and of art! patrens of law and its legs and scampered off as if the devil and kindred sciences; of Distillation and its Never did noble-hearted hero disappear; coffia manufacturer, prison building, galfrom the admiring gaze of his soldiers with lows-making, and all kinds of Penitentiary such miraculous celerity. He strutted like work, not to mention transport navigation. ute before his adorers, and, in the next ny Bay, Oregon, &c., are a few of the minute he was clipping it down the road as arts that thrive by means of liquor dealers. if he were propelled by a high pressure steam engine of forty-horse power, instead or would wish to spoil their business? Are of a mere ingeniuos arrangement of bones

muscles, and sinews. treated him, with his eyes bathed in tears, to cease to wage war on the State. Dorr was immovable, and declared to his father Texas as an overture on the part of the U- the emergency in a proper and resolute that it was his solemn and unchangeable resolution to 'leave his bones on the spot." A most diligent search was made for the "bones" of the stalwart hero. A great many "bones" were found, most of which were supposed to be the only visible remains of many henroots that had been plundered in the neighborhood, but the "bones" of the unconquerable hero, Cæsar

The hero, "bones" and all, skulked abroad in the adjoining States for a while, until, his roving propensities being fully gratified he returned to his native State. of the best citizens of the State, among when he was arrested, and, after a fair trial SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That whom were Dorr's father, brothers, uncles, convicted of treason and sentenced to the SEC. 2. And be it turther enacted. That whom were Dorr's lattier, brothers, uncies, convicted of treason and sentenced to the state that branch the Establishment the sum of one hundred thousand dollars be, and other relatives. His own men were a State prison. One of the jury that convicted of treason and sentenced to the and the same is hereby, appropriated to vile horde of as homeless, ragged, and vag- ted him was a member of the convention defray the expenses of missions and negos abond rascals as were ever drawn together that framed the Dorr constitution. He tiations to agree upon the terms of said ad- for any infamous purpose. Many of these was sentenced on the 25th of June last, and clink of money in my purse. mission and cession, either by treaty to be vagran's, scoundrels, and desperadoes were has since that time, occupied a spacious submitted to the Senate, or by article to be brought by Dorr from other States with room in the prison, engaged in the pleasant submitted to the two houses of Congress, as the promise of booty in the event of victory. business of painting fans, an avocation we The character of Dorr is shown by the think much better suited his genius than (as we say at the Bar) for introducing such fact that he made war on the authorities of leading hosts of drunken wretches on to

Such is a brief sketch of the Locofoco to follow a leader in the hope of plunder hero, Thomas Wilson Dorr, and such is the man over whose fate the Loco foco At one o'clock in the morning, on the party in United States is shedding oceans 18th of May, 1842, a gun was fired in of tears and wasting sight enough to make Dorr's camp as a signal for the commence- very considerable sirocco. This is the ment of the attack on the arsenal But man that has been designated by the Vice fect the arrangement; in the latter it may ned out to be the meanest set of cowards spark of patriotism will not blush and be confirmed by joint resolution, requiring ever seen. The majority of the rascals weep over the deep degeneracy of the

ETY. book the other day, I was wonder-stricken ics in their crusade against the feast of village, took a small portion of corn with that three fifths of my profits had sprung reason and the flow of soul Temperate which he planted a field, soaked it in a so. from-what, think you? Why, from that Drinking is the thing for us. If we drink lution of salts of nitre, comonly called

took to his heels and scampered off, after | jars arise, which the vulgar deem discords, | metlow, 'twill only be bringing back ' three several attempts to fire the cannon between man, and wife, growing at length good usage of the olden time. Many inally supported Dorr, now, when he had them; and when, out of these discords, time of Hudibras there was a muse. resorted to war to carry his measures, aban- each lawyer, with wizard skill, has evoked doned him and his cause. A great many harmony the most delightful in h a ear-a of the members of his own Legislature tune of two, four, or five hundred dollars; came out in the newspapers and pledged to what is it all owing? Ungrateful dog, themselves to support the State authorities if he doubts, or forgets it! He owes it all to against their rebel leader. Dorr fled to drink! The husband would have plodded Connecticut, where he remainded under on through life, insipidly loving his wife the protection of the Locofoco Governor and doing his duties, (of no use to lawyer, of that State. A reward of a thousand dol. clerk, or sheriff,) but for the timely interlars was offered for him, but he was not vention, of our friend, the bottle. This arrested. During his hegira from his made him, generous to those who had no ces. He went to New York and there had claims. This has made him negligent associated with the Subteranian Locofocos, and dashing, in a gentlemanly way; delightful to his tavera companies, though We now come to the immortal affair at now and then rough to his wife; made him family to be ill supplied; the woman's In about six weeks after his attack on heart to throb strangely, and cheek to formidable onslought on the constituted she could bear them no longer, and ws it is little better than metaphysical; as I

I know an attorney for the Commonlords were in liquor. Now all these causes

Even the planter collecting business-'cup of kindness.' When the farmer lets

The liquor sellers themselves - what in-What lawyer would dare to offend them. we sil'y children to quarrel with our bread and butter? The loss of their direct cus-A few hours prior to his flight, Dorr's tom would lose me hundreds a year; and aged father visited his rebel son, and en their direct agency makes more than half my fortune.

Nay, as man milks the cow and works the ox while they live, and eats them when they die, so the good those noble patrons do us lawyers in their fall, is well nigh equal to the good they do us while they stand. For a great New York Judge, much quoted by the Temperance men. says, that of the tavern keepers and retailers of ardent spirits in that State du ring the last forty years, more than two thirds have become drunkards and reduced Alexander Napoleon Dorr, were not their families to poverty.' I low, it is no doubt so too in Virginia: and in the slide of a liquor dealer from wealth to poverty. is not exhilerating to think how many jobs for lawyers occur? He takes deeds of trust; which a lawyer must draw: he brings a multitude of suits, and a multitude is made against him: a throng of crediters scramble with each other for priori'y of payment out of his effects. The whole scene, even the description sounds like the

The temperance men quote another Judge whose testimony mark how I will turn against them! I thank the gentlemen authorities. Judge Hale said-Sir Mats thew-that if all the murders, robberies, thefts, and other crimes which he had seen prosecuted for forty years, were divided into five parts, four of these parts would be found traceable to strong drink. And this is said to be true here in Virgin-

Now my answer to this, is that as every criminal nearly, employs one or more lawyers, the more criminals there are the betterfor us. So much the better for Sir

We, therefore, are bound to give no President to determine which of the two and, instead of attacking the arsenal, snear and instead of attacking the arsenal and GAINST THE TEMPERANCE SOCI. on which it proceeds now-a-days, threat- much care and time, ens our staunchest ally with excirpation. SALTPETRE ON SEEDS, AND PLASTER Dear Brethren .- Looking over my fee Let us not aid or abet the cold water fanat- On FLowers .- Hart Musy, Esq., of th's delicious beverage, which the Temperance temperately (being men 'of mark and saltpetre, and planted five rows with the folks would banish from use? liketihood') many others will insensibly seed thus prepared. Now for the result: Nearly all my fattest fees have been in glide into excess; to the great increase of The five rows planted with corn prepared cases that grew out of liquor. Every suit our harvest. We shall also conciliate the with saltpetre, yielded more than twenty for divorce, and for separate maintainance, liquor venders; and by haunting bar-rooms, five rows planted without any preparation. that I have ever been concerned in, half we shall captivate the jolly lads that use The five rows wer untouched by the worms. as he was situated a more fiendish and un- the actions of slander, nine-tenths of the there, They will call us good fellows, while the remainder of the field suffered pardonable effect at butchery never disgra- assault and battery cases; and four fifths of and give us many a case which the cold- severely by their depredations. We should

to such a pitch that nothing but two pairs great lawyer has drawn his inspiration A majority of the decent men who orige of Lawyers and a Chancellor can regulate from the bottle. Why not we? In the

Did inspire Withers, Pryn and Vickers; And force them, though it was in spite. Of Nature and their Stars, to write.

So, any of us whom nature and our stars have denied the gift of eloquence, may quaff it from a glass of wine or toddy, or a punch-bowl: our castaly.

The Doctors are jointly interested with us, in maintaining the dominion of good drink. It puts money in their purse. once heard a right eminent physician say (a firm abstainer from total abstinence) that if alcoholic drinks were done away, it would greatly curtail the profits of the Doctors.' These were his own words.

Some lawyers, abettors of what they call 'the great Reformation,' weekly argue, that the solid and permanent welfare of our profession is inseparable from that of the community; and that as the community would undoubtedly be bettered by the total disuse of intoxicating drinks, so would we. But this is mere abstraction. In fact, could prove if I had time.

Your loving brother. A LAWYER. Christmas Day, 1844.

. Blackstone says, 'the sciences are social and ourish best in each other's neighborhoods.'-And Cicero says, 'all arts have a common tie. and are held together by a sort of kinship'-hzbent quaddam commune vinculum, &c.

OVER-PRODUCTION OF COTTON.

This subject continues to attract much attention at the South. The papers in the cotton growing States are suggesting many remedies, among the most prominent of which is a convention of planters, to form some plan by which a reduction of crop can be effected, thus to diminish the growth of cotton, and effect an advance in prices. Another and more sensible plan is, that of building factories to manufacture their own cotton goods of medium quality, thus keep, ing their money at home, creating a home market for their cotton, and decreasing the amount grown, by diverting a part of the labor to manufacturing purposes:

A third method, and one most likely to be efficient, from the facility with which it can be adopted, is to change the articles grown in the South to a moderate extent. Instead of cotton alone, it is suggested that in the culture of madder, silk, indigo, and a variety of other articles, the planters will find a profitable return for their slave labor. The immediate profit of the new crops will be more than the present profit of the cot-

ton crop, while the labor on the cotton will be better paid. It is also recommended that cotton be

more generally used for matrasses, and comforters. It is calculated that by new means of consumption, full 230,265 bales may be consumed by ten of the slave states alone, in the article of matrasses and bedding. The general introduction of cotton, in the way proposed, can not be accomplished, and after giving due credit to the originator of this plan for the consumption of their cotton, it must be apparent to every one, that some other way must be thought of to get rid of this surplus, besides sleeping on it. A division of labor and a more extended list of articles grown, is what is wanted in the cotton growing States. The people of the south are beginning to see and feel, that the exclusive cultivation of any one staple is not the true course of the agriculturist. To make money by agriculture, it must always be borne in mind, that it will not do to buy what can be better raised at home. The agricultural Southern States must practice this principle in relation to their manufacturing neighbors in the North. The freight lists of the vessels from New York and the East, look wrong for the pockets of the South. There are too many cotton goods shipped there for the wear of slaves-too much wooden ware, agricultural tools, and all the infinite variety of small manufactures, called by the South in derision, "Yankee Notions." It is by the manufacture of these notions, that New England has become rich. It needs nothing but a moderate effort on the part of the South, to take the manufacture of these things from them. The South is full of water power and meterials for manufucturing purposes, which have only to be improved to be the source of wealth to the South, not only by keeping their money at home : but by diverting the slave labor from the pro. duction of cotton, which from a source of wealth to the South, appears in a fair way to ruin them, from the great facility with which its production can be increased. countenance to this 'Temperance Refor. An evil like the overproduction of cotton, is